THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9024.

Washington.

HE FIRST STEP FORWARD.

arch of Thirteen Thousand

Men into Virginia.

rlington Heights Occupied by

Gen. Sandford.

ght New York Regiments in the

Advance Army.

LEXANDRIA OCCUPIED.

per's Ferry Cut Off.

apture of a Train of Cars by the

Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

of the Fire Zonaves.

Mecting Scene at the White

House.

ntense Excitement Throughout the

pertant Movement of General Butler from

Fortress Monroe.

tumored Attack on Harper's Ferry

by Federal Troops.

DVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTO VIRGINIA.

There can be no more complaints of inactivity of the oversment. The forward march movement into Vir-

inta, indicated in my despatches last night, took place at he precise time this morning that I named, but is much sere imposing and powerful numbers.

About ten o'clock last night four companies of picket

n moved over the Long Bridge, as an advance guard.

They were sent to reconnoitre, and if assailed were order-id to signal, when they would have been reinforced by a

orps of regular infantry and a battery.

At twelve o'clock Colonel Ellsworth's regiment of courses embarked in steamers from the Navy Yard for

dexandris, and must have reached there about one

o'clock this morning. They landed under the cover of the Pawnee's guns. An attack would have been sig-

At twelve o'clock the infantry regiment, artillery and

ier. As last as the several regiments were ready they proceeded to the Long Bridge, those in Washington being

rich. Fighth and Twenty-eighth New York regiments.

bove the mouth of the Potomac Aqueduct, under the

ommand of General McDowell. They took possession of

The imposing scene was at the Long Bridge, where th

main body of the troops crossed. Eight thousand infant

ry, two regular cavalry companies and two sections of

were in line this side of the Long Bridge at two o'clock.

Twelfth regiment, New York.

First regiment, Michigan.

erman's two batteries

wheelbarrows, shovels, &c.

Twenty-fifth regiment, New York,

The Twelfth (New York) was the first on the ground

First, Second, Third and Fourth. New Jersey, in the

Two regular cavalry corps, of eighty men each, and

Next and last came the New York Seventh, the live

lest party and with more men than any other regiment.

They seemed delighted at the idea that they were to

have a show at something that looked like service be-

Following them was a long train of wagons filled with

Altogether there were at least thirteen thousand troop

in the advancing army. This includes the Zouaves who

went by steamer, the forces that moved from George

Coneral Mansfield commanded the movement of the

troops until the last corps left the district. The drst

regiment of the main body that crossed the Long Bridge

started at twenty minutes past two, and the last corps

At four o'clock Major General Sandford and staff Left

Willard's, and proceeded to Virginia to take command of the advancing forces. He informed me that he should establish his headquarters on Arlington Heights, and

Two thousand troops, the New York Zouaves and New

York Twelfth, are to occupy Alexandria; the remainder

General Mansachi took the greatest care to instruc

the troops just before entering upon the bridge to take

the route step-that is, to avoid marching together, as

Some idea of the places occupied can be had from the

the heights by regiments from the chain bridge to Alex

left the district at about a quarter to four o'clock.

should take possession of the Arlington mansion.

the solid step together might injure the bridge

nnexed topographical plan -

SECRECTORY NEWSON !

town, as well as the main body that proceeded over

ops quartered at Georgelown, the Sixty-ninth

HE INSURRECTION.

ighly Important from sible rapidity. Your correspondents are watching every point, and will do their best to keep the readers of the Hexaid advised of the latest army movement. The sun of the 23th of May has risen and exposed to

our gratifying gaze the Stars and Stripes foating over Alexandria, where the secession fiag has been haunting the sight for weeks past. Truly the past has been a great night's work for the Union. Secession is suddenly deemed, and nothing but an ignominious doom awaits the leading traitors in this great wrong against popular government and free institutions.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

morning was communicated to the officers of the differ-ent regiments at the evening parades, but it was kept from the men until shortly before midnight, when it was

esthusiasm. The men having been kept in readiness since the night before last, the final packing up did not require much time. At midnight all were ready to

The Fifth and Twenty-eighth New York regiments ommunication with Richmond and Har-

stirring, far sounding martial strains, but with quiet tread, more like that of hundreds than thousands of

the Michigan regiment and the Twelfth and Seventh of New York, crossed the avenue with equal quietness. So little noise did they cause that hardly any of the deni. zens of Washington were awakened from their peacefu

The scene at the bridges was grand and impressive be youd description, and one that the writer will ever re-member. The night was cool and clear, thousands of men were drawn up in line and defiling past, but hardly a whisper was heard fro n among them.

They all preserved a solemn silence, as though sensible of the momentousness of the occasion; but the rumbling of artillery, the clatter of cavalry, I the muskets and ord nance glittering in the moonlight, the suppressed commands of the officers, imparted, nevertheless, a liveliness

large quantitles of provisions will be conveyed across the eiver to day. All the troops carried their knapsacks, blankets, canteens, &c., with the exception of the Seventh, which went without knapsacks. From this it was inferred that the latter corps would make but a short

The main body of the troops were all across the two bridges in two hours after they commenced entering upon them. Three or four companies marched over at a

ime, in broken steps.

The few spectators that witnessed the crossing were momentarily expecting to hear reports of firearms from the other side, but they were sadly disappointed in their expectation, not a gun being fired up to four

Secretary Seward witnessed the crossing from the sidewalk near the foot of the briege. He came very near being rudely treated by one of the pickets put out to keep the streets clear.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861. Within a few hours past there have been stirring and important military movements. It was suspected that orders had been given for an advance of troops into Virginia, but these being necessarily of a secret character, the exact truth could not therefore at that time be re

the New Jersey and Michigan brigades, and Elisworth's Zouaves, so far as at present ascertained, constituted the forces which advanced upon Virginia. The Washington last night, passed over the Long Bridge, which is about a mile in length, uniting Washington with the Virginia shore and remained at the terminus until between one and two this morning, acting as an advanced guard. These were fo lowed by other District volunteer companies, axing in a similar capacity; subsequently the New York Second and Twelfth regiments and the Michigan and New Jersey bluades crossed the bridge. The Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard, one of the regiments took the road leading to the Fairfax Court House, about twenty miles from Washington, while another one, the Jersey, stopped at the Forks, a mile

The Seventh New York regiment was among the troops the bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Wash-

The New York Zouaves, Fourteenth and Sixty ninth and New Jersey regiments hold Alexandria while Arling,

ton Heights are occupied by several other regiments. The entrance into Alexandria was attended by affer which has cast the deepest gloom over this community

Colonel Flaworth, who had hauled down the secession ing from the Marshall House, was soon after shot The assassin, named Jackson, who shot Colonel Eds

worth, was instantly put to death.

advanced to Fairfax Court House to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad, with a view of intercepting the advance of Vir-

It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexardria one of them was killed by a return shot from the federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the two batteries and two companies of artillery. Numerous

fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were wagons, with spades, picks and other entrenching tools also passed into that State. The proceedings attending best possible order. Senator Chandler, who went into Virginia with the

and a detachment of his battery to Alexandria, attended by the Michigan regiment, where, immediately upon their arrival, a secession cavalry corps of thirty five were captured, including their horses, equipments, &c.

tripes are prominently flying from various quarters. Numerous wagons with camp equipage are passing through the streets to day to the federal forces in Vir

ginia. Nothing of peculiar note has been received up to

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861. Simultaneously with the movement of troops upon Alexandria, an expedition was despatched to Arlington feights. It consisted of the Fifth, Twenty eighth and Sixty-ninth New York regiments. The Sixty ninth, which formed the rear guard, received equipments at a late hour last night, and were busily employed up to the

ley, which arrived yesterday, and was not equipped, left Georgetown College and marched in perfect silence to the canal, where they were ordered into line by Colonel orcoran. In a few minutes the Fifth arrived, and took the advance.

The night was calm, and the clear moonlight glistene upon the forest of bayonets as the regiments crossed the aqueduct bridge. The most perfect silence was observed during the march, and the word of command was passed

leights, the Sixty ninth halted, at daybreak, and in a few minutes were ordered to return to the Virginia side of the Georgetown ferry, a position which perfectly control the Alexandria canal, the aqueduct bridge, and one of the principal roads into Virginia. The Iwenty eight and Fifth were thrown in advance to the right, thus, with the troops below, exapletely cutting of the secession forces set y ever the chain bridge, but kee not had time to re. at Harper's Perry from those below Alexandria. A de-

MORNING EDITION-SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

below that occupied by the Sixty-ninth, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

ment, stationed at the first cross roads between the Long Bridge and Alexandria, arrested two secession soldiers at six o'clock this morning. They were marched into Washington, in charge of Lieutenant Cook, of the Albany Burgesses Corps, and having acknowledged to General Mans-field their connection with the Confederate army, they were handed over to Provost Dayton, who lodged them in jail to await the action of the authorities. They were armed with navy revolvers. At one time it was feared that the soldiers and people would sacrifice them to avenge the assassination of Col. Ellaworth.

It is the intention of the government to make Arling. increased from this city and from the force now en route

in a western direction from Alexandria early this morning. They took up the rails of the Alexandria and Rich mond Railroad, and the wires of the telegraph lines, as

ed to answer the challenge of the rebel pickets, "Who army of the United States." This answer in all instances made the rebels best an immediate retrest.

the expedition last night, under the command of Capt. Alexander. Under their guidance the army will at once be engaged in constructing a fortified camp. The fortification works will be thrown up, and batteries erected at intervals from a point opposite Georgetown over the Arlington Heights to Alexandria. Immense trains, leaded with provisions, ammunition

wheelbarrows and shovels, and camping equipage, contwelve pounders has just crossed over.

yond Alexandria and the immediately adjoining country is contemplated by General Scott at present. An advance may attempt to dislodge the federal army from its pre-

fering from the tyranny of a few armed men, who are now in the custody of the United States. I learn from gentlemen who arrived from Alexandria this evening Indeed, the honest people are rejoiced at their exc pation of the city. They were astounded this When it entered the city it divided into two sections, one under command of Major Sherman, and the Point. The two sections entered in opposite directions. instead of a single body, and united in the centre of the battery in battle array. The rapidity with which this order was executed is said not only to have excited the astonishment of the people of Alexandria, especially the cavalry troop captured, but also the United States forces who accompanied the battery.

military adventures into Virginia was the capture of a company of four officers and thirty six men, composed of F. F. V.'s, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who had been enrolled into a brilliant and dashing cavalry corps. of the government forces in Alexandria, and, mounting their horses, began a precipitate retreat, riding all they believed themselves far beyond the reach of pursuit. They were rejoiced to see troops advancing from the West, whom they supposed to be reinforcements in their aid. Rushing hastily forward, they found themselves surrounded by the Mich-

tain West, and conveyed as prisoners of war to the Navy Yard. We found them gaily attired, with feathered chaanxious to convince those with whom they conversed the Union. They were a crestfallen troup indeed, for some had already doffed their feathered chapeau for the simple felt. The captain was a man of fine physique place, and haversack marked "W. W. Ball." Doubtless his admirers and friends are still in a maze at his sudden

the rebels is the scene near by, where lay the remains of the mourned and gallant Ellsworth. An apartment colors are intermingled. The remains, shrouded in the guard move solemnly and silently to and fro. Crowds arhad stained with his blood.

An officer of the army, who left Fortress Monroe yes terday, informs me that before he left it was asce threat, and my informant believes that a battle has oc

Gen. Butler has resigned his commission as Major Gene

appointed a Major General in the United States Army. The cavalry of secessionists captured at Alexandria to-day have been brought to the Washington Navy Yard. Passengers from that city to-day say that the Fire Zouaves have been amusing themselves riding about on

The other prisoners are in custody.

The federal troops are quartered at the Mansion House.

where he was killed. The troops between here and Alexandria have made

The flags all over the city are at half mast to-day, and the tells are tolling in respect for Colonel Elisworth. It is probable that his remains will be brought to the

President's House and conveyed thence to the cars. To morrow afternoon they will be transported to New

Many of the troops here are 'n readiness to march at a moment's warning

in all there are twelve or fourteen federal regiments

it was desirable to procure an American flag. None suitable could be found excepting one belonging to a restau rant keeper, and which was suspended across the street Hon. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, purchased it and gave it to the regiment. It was carried by them to Alexandria and now floats over that city.

Dune, of Indiana; Hon. J. H. Arnold, of Chicago, and Hou. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, will visit Fort Monroe to-morrow by

has ordered the great steam gun captured from the seces-sionists to be taken to Massachusetts. General Cadwallader has countermanded the order. Secretary Camer will have something to say about this interference

mand of Alexandria. This morning's expedition was admirably planned by General Scott, and equally well executed. All the various regiments took up the positions assigned them at the pre-

were completely taken by surprise. Col. Ne'son, of in-

Lieutenant Prendergast, of the Seventy-first regiment dria. He was in command of the steamer Mount Vernor, the vessel which conveyed the Fire Zouaves of New York from their camp to that point, and was in company

with Col. Elleworth at the occupation of the city.

Dr. Boyle and Captain Shaffer, two notorious traiters from Washington, have been caught at Alexandria.

A considerable number of regular troops are among the government forces which now occupy Alexandria.

It is reported that the steamer Mount Vernon narrowly escaped sinking before she landed the Zouaves at Alexandria. Injuries had been inflicted upon her hull, which were probably the work of secessionists at the Navy

made by the government forces last night on Harper's Ferry and Norfolk.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

The different corps of infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers that crossed the Potomac last night are now stationed as follows —New York Seventh, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge; New Jersey Second, at Roach's Spring, half a mile from the end of the bridge; the baton of District militia, three miles further on the road to Alexandria; the Michigan regiment, the Fire Zouaves a company of cavalry, and Sherman's battery, in Alex undria; the New York Fifth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty ninth, and the Third and Fourth New Jersey regi-ments, four companies of cavalry, and a battery, at various points on the base and summit of Arington

THE PEELING AT THE CAPITAL.

This has been the most exciting day ever witnessed by the people of Washington. The prospect of sanguinary strife at their very doors kept them in a terrible fright all day. Business was almost suspended. Groups of men, women and children were standing in the streets at all points during the day, inquiring for and discussing the news, and expecting to hear the noise of grim battle echoed from the other side. Fortunately they were disappointed in the last respect.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861.

A detachment of Colonel Corcoran's regiment, statione on the southern slope of the Heights, seized a train of cars this afternoon, containing some three hundred pasicult to learn the particulars of the seizure of the train, and the disposition of the passengers and prisoners, inasmuch as the military authorities here refuse all passes to civilians to cross over to Virginia. This rule is applied to the members of the press with peculiar

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1861. Nearly three thousand troops arrived here yesterday,

comprising some from New York and the two Obio regiments. The third Connecticut regiment came in this

THE BLOCKADE.

Washington, May 24, 1861. Several captures having been made in Hampton Roads before the expiration of the fifteen days from the notice of the blockade, restitution in such cases has be

Washington, May 24, 1861.

Judge Arny, bearer of despatches, fast an interview with the President and Secretary of War to day, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas to co operate with the lows regiments in camp at Keokuk, and the Illinois regiments in camp at Quincy, to protect the safe trausit of stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to Capt. Rene, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas horse equipments for a regiment of cavalry. The arrange ment will furnish at once over 10,000 men, who will re main in camps in their respective States, ready to take tween those points as soon as any further demonstrations are made by Jeff. Thompson, of St. Joseph, and his seees

Mr. Army reports good rains in Kansas, and says the crops in that State never looked more prosperous. The State militia are being organized into eleven regiments, and the State authorities have determined to equip them as well as possible for home defence, having decided to discountenance any invasion of the State of Missouri untransit across the State be interrupted. With these arrangements and the prompt and decisive steps adopted by General Harney, and the co-operation of General Price, the President expects peace to be maintained both in Missouri and Kansas.

Judge Arny reports a great want of suitable clothing for the military in Kansas, and has applied to the government for a supply, which will be granted.

RUMORED ATTACK ON HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORE, May 24, 1861. A great variety of reports are circulating relative to an attack on Harper's Ferry to-day. Coal trains were

detained there this morning, and none have come down

to day, at is reported that a movement was certainly

made to day by the federal forces in that direction THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SEWALL POINT BATTERY.

BALTIMORE, May 24, 1861. The steamer from Norfolk has arrived. General Botier left Fortress Menroe yesterday with four thousand troops in propellers, and landed them near Lyndhaven.

Additional batteries have been discovered near Nor IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE AND FOR-

TRESS MONROE. BALTIMORS, May 24, 1861.

The news from Washington has produced a profound sensation here. The Old Point boat this morning reports that General Butler threw out a guard of three hundred men at the United States Hotel, principally to guard a splendid well of water belonging to Colonel Segar, which was wanted for the use of the garrrison. A steamer arrived at Fort McHenry this morning with

a large supply of gun carriages and other military stores. Colonel Morehead's regiment came across the river this morning, marched up Broadway, and proceeded to Patterson Park. They made a fine display. An officer, from Washington this afternoon, says that

the War Pepartment received to day accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and that there were fifteen thousand troops be tween Norfolk and Sewall's Point. A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday says there

are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left in the same train he started in, but turned off to the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonaville, and they probably went to Culpepper. A large number of new gun carriages were landed to-

The news of the death of Colonel Elisworth has created a profound sensation here. He is well remembered by the citizens, and his death deeply deplored.

The presence of General Johnston at Harper's Ferry is

day at Fort McHenry, from the steamer S. R. Spaulding,

confirmed by passengers in this evening's train from the Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday. They were

throwing up entrenchments and building cabins of boards on the heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched ASSASSINATION OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

The flad News from Alexandris-Details of the Murder of Colonel Elisworth-Sketch of his Brief but Brilliant Career-Effect of the Tragedy in this City.

&c.,

Washington, May 24, 1861. News has just reached the city of the as the gallant Colonel Elleworth, of the New York Firemen tourves. In accordance with previous instructions, the Souares last night proceeded down the Potomac to land at Alexandria and operate in conjunction with the other troops that passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia.
Senator Chandler reports that 'ol Er'sworth landed his

until the troops named above had arrived, when so me of as men were detailed to guard the prisoners of war. While Col. Ellsworth was merching with his detail he was shot from the Marshall House, soon after hauling down a secession flag, and killed instantly.

This sudden and sail fate of the Zouave's gallant com mander so shocked them that they rushed with frantic naste into the grocery store from which the shot emanated and peen made prisoners of all the famates, in-cluding the assassin, and would have hung them all but for the appeals of the other troops. 2he murderer, hour-

ever, was instantly shot.

Senator Chandler left soon after the affray with despatches for Washington, and at that time there had been no other incidents than those named; but the ex-citement among the troops was intense in consequence of the death of Col. Ellsworth and the cowardly manner

Captain Fox has just made an official report of the cirsumstances attending the killing of Col. Ellsworth to the

It appears that Elsworth was marching up the stree with a squad of men to take possession of the lelegraph office, when, in passing along, he noticed a secession flag flying from the top of a building. He immediately eximed, "That has to come down," and, entering th building, made his way up to the roof with one of his men, hauled down the rebel emblem, and, wrapping it around his body, descended. While on the second floor a secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barrelled shot gun. He took aim at Elisworth, when the atter attempted to strike the gun out of the way with his fat, as he struck it one of the barrels was discharged lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body, killing him instantly. His companion instantly shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse a second or two after the fall of the noble Elis worth. The house was immediately surrounded and al the inmates made prisoners.

The remains of the deceased were brought over to the

Navy Yard this morning. The doleful peals of all the bells in the city are announcing the sad news to the citi-

little engine house of the Navy Yard, the fire apparatus having been removed. They are still clad in his uniform, the breast being shockingly lacerated by the slug shot. They were sewed up in a red blanket. The body rests on a small bench, covered with the national flag, with a wreath of flowers upon the breast. The building was draped in flags and crape, and a dechment of the Seventy-first detailed to guard it. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-mast, in honor of the gallant deceased. The fact of his death was kept for two hours from his men, to prevent demonstration

It is stated that when he received the fatal shot he his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the wound, closed his eyes and fell down dext without uttering a word.

Before hauling down the secession dag himself, he

politely but valuly, requested his murderer to remove the

Marshall House, and will be held as prisoners.

It appears that Col. Elisworth entered the building is which he was shot with a squad of men, and not with ne, as first reported. The name of the secessionist that murdered Col. Ellsworth was James Jackson, keeper of his rifle, and then bay opetted him.

The body of Col. Ellsworth was brought over in charge of six Zouaves The wildest grief is exhibited by the members of the regiment. Before wrapping the secession flag around his body

Elisworth had trempled it under foot.

I called at the White House this morning, with Senator Wi'son, of Massachusetts, to see the President on a pressing matter of public business, and as we entered the library we remarked the President standing before a window, looking out across the Potomac, running at foot of Presidential grounds. He did not move till we ap preached very closely, when he turned round abruptly, and advanced towards us, extending his hand "Excuse me," he said, "but I cannot talk." We supposed that his voice had probably given way from some cause or other, and we were just about to inquire, when to our surprise the President burst into tears, and concealed his face in his handker bief. He walked up and down the room for some moments, and we stepped aside it silence, not a little moved at such an unusual spectacle, in such a man, in such a place.

his seat, and desired us to approach. "I will take no

apology, gentlemen," said the President, " for my weakout I knew poor Elisworth well, and held him in great regard. Just as you entered the room, Captain Fox left me, after giving me the painful details of Ells worth's unfortunate death. The event was so unexpeeted, and the recital so touching, that it quite unmanned me." The President here made a violent effort to restrain his emotions, and after a pause he proceeded, with a tremulous voice, to give us the incidents of the tragedy that had occurred. "Poor fellow," repeated the President, as he closed his relation, "it was undoubtedly an act of rashness, but it only shows the heroic spirit this righteous cause of ours. Yet who can restrain their grief to see them fall in such a way as this, not by the fortunes of war, but by the hand of an seassin!" Towards the close of his remarks he added. There is one fact that has reached me, which is a great consolation to my heart, and quite a relief after this melcholy affair. I learn from several persons, that when the Stars and Stripes were raised again in Alexandria, many of the people of the town actually wept for joy, and nanifested the liveliest gratification at seeing this familiar and loved emblem once more floating above them. This is another proof that all the South is not secession st; and it is my carnest hope that as we advance we shall find as many friends as fees."

At this moment Senator Chandler was announced, and he related to the Prezident some interesting details of the capture of the rebel dragoous, which was effected so quickly that they had not time to mount their horses. It appears that the valuant Senator accompanied "his Alexandria, and came back quite satisfied with the whole performance. Though we remarked that by this time the President was quite himself again, still we thought it was not a fitting moment to open a discussion of the matter which had brought us to the White House, so we Col. Elisworth was quite a favorite with the President

and his family. The Colonel accompanied the President as one of his suite from Springfield before Mr. Lincoln's ipauguration. He afterwards rendered great assistance in a clerical way. The Presitent admired him for the wonderful energy he displayed with his company of Chicago Zouaves with which he made a tour of the United States. This tribute to the memory of Colonel Ellsworth is highly commendable in the President, and will be appreciated by the military of the United States.

It may possibly be regarded by some as a breach of strict propriety to make the interesting and touching scene we have described a theme of newspaper comment; set, however annoyed may be the President, still we cannot but think our brave soldiers will appreciate the fact, one who follows their marches with keener interest, who rejoices more heartily in their triumph, or who mourns more sincerely over their losses, than the honest minded, warm hearted man, Abraham Lincols, President of the

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The President, on his visit to the Navy Yard this aft. noon requested the guard of honor having in charge the remains of Col Elleworth to allow them to be brought to the White House and have the funeral ceremonies there. This request was granted, and the body will be removed

to the Executive mansion in the morning.

Mrs. Lincoln visited the Navy Yard this afternoon to riew the remains, and inquired for young Brownell, who improbable that promotion will be the reward of his de

roted gallantry. out on every hand the men of Illinois and the men of New York wie with each other in expressions of admiration, of regret and of vengeance.

Colonel Elisworth was twenty-four years of age, was unmarried, and has parents living in the vicinity of frey. His funeral will take place at the Nevy Yard tonorrow, in season fer the remains to be conveyed

An autopsy of Col. Elisworth's body was made at alvo-o'clock. It exhibited a wound of an inch in diameter directly through the heart, causing instant death. The

remaise are embelmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Farnham, who by the death of Colonel Elisworth is commander of the Firemen Zouaves, was in the Mexican war, is an efficient officer, and it is believed will prove worthy to fill the place of his prede-

Cot. Elisworth's death is the only carualty that is thus

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth was not generally known throughout Washington until towards tem o'clock to day. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who express the greatest impatience nd desire to be sent over to Virginia.

The wrath of the Firemen Zouaves at the assassination of their Colonel is fearful. They swear terrible vergeance. They threaten to burn Alexandria to that

An officer, from Washington this a'tornoon, says Col. Elisworth's orders were positive not to fire a shot unless he gave an order. One of his men saw the secessionists alm at Ellsworth, and tried to knock up his piece, but was not quick enough. When Ellsworth feil the Zouaves bayonets. He was literally out into mince meat.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY OF COLONE.

The following is a copy of a despatch received last nig) & by Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House. It is understood that upon the arrival of the body in the city it will be conveyed to the City Hall, to await the arrangements to

be made for the obsequees:

Washington, May 24, 1861.

Mr. Charies A. Streson—Col. Elisworth's remains will retroon. They will go to the Astor House, with a guard of six men and a lieutenant. Make such preparations as you see it. I should say No. 41. You know what to do and will do it. We are heart broken, and Virginia has contracted a debt that centuries of grovelling cannot wipe out. We occupy Alexandria.

ALEX. STECSON,

Second Quartermaster First Zouaves.

SKETCH OF COLONEL ELMA E. ELLSWORTH.

The news of the assassination of Colonel E. E. ERsworth, of the New York Firemen Zouaves, which reached this city yesterday contemporaneously with that an-nouncing the capture of Alexandria by federal troops, was received with the profoundest sentiments of sorroby our citizens in general. The circumstances of his death, too, revealing as it does the murderous system of warfare to be pursued by the Southern rebels, has caused a deep feeling of indignation in our com-munity, which will spread throughout the loyal States, inspiring a patriotism that will now expire until full justice is meted out to the rebels who have put the constitution and law at desance. They have inaugurated a system of warfare worthy only of the ararchial system pursued in the South American republics. Colonel Ellsworth was borns in Mechanics rille, N. Y., and lost his parents while still very young. He subsequently came to this city and was placed under the guardianship of some of his relatives, rior of the State. While yet young, and at school, he manifested wonderful intuitive military tastes, and nothing appeared to give him so much gratification as to get a party of his school mates and put them through a course of training in the school of the soldier. His military inclinations were brought to the notice of some influential gentlemen, who at once proposed to secure for young Ellsworth a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point. The measure was soon accomplished, and at the age of sixteen Col. Elisworth underwent a preliminary examination, was accepted, and commenced his military studies. For awhile he made rapid progress, but suddenly he exhibited a restlessness that soon brought his cadetship to a premature close, but before he left West Point be acquired unusual proficiency in the manual of military exercise and the use of small arms. He returned to this city, where he remained a few years, and about eight years ago he removed to Chicago, a stranger, penniless, with no recommendation or positive means of support. With a deter ble means to distinction, he soon achieved a distinguished position in that city. He subsequently prominently dentified himself with the military of Chiearly military tuition, added to that gained at Weet Point, soon enlarged itself to such an extent as to wire

the attention of his associates.

During the war in the Crimea young Elisworth was &

constant reader of the reports of the proceedings of that eventful campaign, and his enthusiasm was aroused in reading of the bold and daring bravery of the French Chasseurs and Zouaves, which led him to investigate their peculiar drill, with a view of forming a company of Zouaves in Chicago. He suggested his plan to various parties, who at first thought the plan impraan indemitable spirit like that possessed by Ellsworth be continued to advocate the organization of a Zonave corps. He turned his attention, at the suggestion of some of his associates, to a military company of thirty or forty young men who appeared not to make much progress in their organization, besides having a company debt of several hundred dellars. Ellsworth presented his plan to this company; it was accepted, he was elected captain, the debt paid off, and the company reorganized under the name of the United States Zouave Cadets of Chicago. He at once applied himself assiduously to drilling his company in the French Zouave system. In the course of a year or so they arrived at such a point of perfection, both in the light infantry drill and the Zouave tactics, that many of their friends were anxious that they should visit the Fastern States to show what Chicago could do. Accordingly, in July of last year, they left Chicago on a pleasure tour to Detroit, Nisgara Falls, Rochester, Albany, New York, Beston, West Point, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. On their arrival in this city they were received with appropriate honors, and on the day of their arrival, after having journeyed over one thousan miles, they gave an exhibition drill in the Park before the Mayor and Common Council, a large number of military men, and at least eight thousand speciate and their evolutions pronounced unexcelled. At that time the Zouave drill was new to most of us. The unique and jaunty dress of the Chicagolans, their quick and strange evolutions, their masterly precision and unanimity of drill, attracted general admiration from the public and won golden opinions for Colonel Eilsworth. All the colonels of our crack regiments attended their crille, of which they gave a series in this city and Brook-lyn, and studied Colone Ellsworth's manoeuvres. At the urgent solicitation of many of our leading civilians and military men-among the latter was the lamented Colonel of Music, and notwithstanding that it was mileumo and the heat very oppressive, that colessal edifice was filed from parquette to amphitheatre by the diffe of the city. On the departure of the Chicago Zouaves from this city they were magnificently entertained by the Second company, National Guard, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In reply to a sentiment, complimenting his corps, Col. Ellaworth replied, "That it was from witnessing the

proficiency of the National Guard, of New York, in mili-CONTINUED ON FIFTH AND EIGHTH PAGES]

In their march. The atmosphere was balmy, and the mont never shone more clear. The only civilian Allow the Long Bridge was Senator Chandler, o Michigan. Two of the Herath correspondents applied for permission to go over with the troops to Virginia, but General Man, fold denied the privilege. One of the Hapara staff, in server, a monipulted the right wing of the

purs. I witnessed the whole movement of the troops to night, and for regularity, good order and promptness with which they responded to the requirements made of

with which they responded to the requirement was
them is deserving of all praise.

The opinion prevailing here is that a movement was
made last night from Chambersburg in the direction of
Harper's Ferry, and another from Fortress Monroe towards Norfelk. The determination of the government is
now to push the rebels to the wall with the greatest pos-

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1851. The order to march for Virginia at two o'clock this

generally promulgated.

It was received by the various corps with true martial

from the Capitoi to Georgetown, commenced moving at They came down the avenue with, as heretofore, sou

Soon after they had passed, the New Jersey brigade,

The troops took rations for only two days along, but

stay on the right bank of the Potomac.

The New York Second, Twel th and Seventh regiments

from the Long Bridge, to await orders.

ington and Alexandria Railroad.

Visiters to that city say the scenes were intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before It seems to be true that a body of federal troops has

ginia troops towards Alexandria from Richmond and

Michigan troops, proceeded at once with Major Sherman

From a spyglass view of Alexandria the Stars and

moment of starting, at half past two.

The Sixty ninth, except the detachment of Major Bag-

After having marched four miles, and arriving on the

tachment of United States cavalry were in advance of the

This morning the engineer corps of the Fourteenth New York were busily employed in surveying the ground

The picket guard of the Twenty-fifth New York regi-

A young man, who was pressed into the Confederate army at Alexandria, but managed to escape, was com-mitted to jail at the same time for safe keeping.

All the advance posts of the federal army were instruc-

A corps of sappers and miners accompan

I reiterate my previous statement, that no advance be-

Alexandria is loyal to day. The people have been suf-

One of the most unexpected features of this morning's

igan volunteers, and surrendered without a blow. treason naturally consigns them. Some of them were their friends and relations, as well as their own unbiassed sympathics, were on the side of the flag of our and carriage. His plume was still aloft, and spurs in

But a melancholy offset to this triumphant onset unon opening directly upon the green lawn, is arranged as a chapel, canopied with the Stars and Stripes. The mourning flag be died to defend, are covered with flowers. The cast an earnest, mournful gaze upon the remains. His Zouaves unfold carefully, as precious relice, bits of the

rebel flag which he had torn from its staff, and which he that eight additional guns were mounted at Sewall's Point, and it was the determination of Com. Stringham

demolish the place. He had started to execute his ral of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and has been

good progress in throwing up entrenchments The ferry boats between Washington and that city will resume their trips next week.

There are about twelve secessionists under charges in

on the Virginia side. The New York Zouaves and Michigan regiment are the only two as yet in Alexandria. Last night, before the Michigan regiment started hence

General Butler, with the consent of Secretary Cameron Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan regiment, is now in com-

quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magasine in Fort McHenry. cise bour fixed by the Commander in Chief. The rebel.